

Posttest

If you wish to receive continuing education credit for this program, you must complete this posttest. Each question below contains four suggested answers, of which one or more is correct. Choose all correct answers for each question:

26. Early indications of lead poisoning in children may be:

- (A) inappropriate classroom behavior
- (B) impaired speech or hearing
- (C) fatigue and lethargy
- (D) anemia and dermal rash

27. A laboratory evaluation for lead toxicity might include:

- (A) CBC with peripheral smear
- (B) blood lead level
- (C) zinc protoporphyrin level
- (D) cardiac enzymes and liver function tests

28. Potential sources of dietary lead include

- (A) solder used to seal food and drink containers
- (B) imported pottery
- (C) household dirt and dust
- (D) folk remedies

29. Which of the following concerning lead in the body is false?

- (A) always a potential health risk
- (B) sometimes mobilized in times of stress or malnutrition
- (C) associated with erythrocytes in the blood and bioaccumulated in the bones and teeth
- (D) of no consequence below a level of 10 µg/dL

30. Children are generally at greater risk than adults from the effects of lead because:

- (A) children consume more sweets
- (B) children show a greater prevalence of iron deficiency
- (C) children commonly drink more milk
- (D) children ingest more dirt and children show a greater sensitivity to lead's effects

31. Erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP) or zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) values may be elevated:

- (A) when blood lead levels are chronically elevated
- (B) in hyperbilirubinemia
- (C) in erythropoietic protoporphyria
- (D) in iron-deficiency anemia

32. The following information obtained during a medical evaluation may provide clues to a potential lead exposure:

- (A) occupational history of all home occupants and health of household pets
- (B) location, age, and physical condition of residence
- (C) family activities such as home remodeling
- (D) source of drinking water

33. The following are symptoms of mild (rather than severe) lead toxicity:

- (A) wrist drop
- (B) myalgia
- (C) blue-black line on gingival tissue and anemia
- (D) hyperactivity

Note to Nurses

CDC is accredited by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's (ANCC) Commission on Accreditation. ANCC credit is accepted by most State Boards of Nursing.

California nurses should write in "ANCC - Self-Study" for this course when applying for relicensure. A provider number is **not** needed.

Iowa nurses must be granted special approval from the Iowa Board of Nursing. Call 515-281-4823 or e-mail marmago@bon.state.ia.us to obtain the necessary application.